RECITALS AND REMINISCENCES.

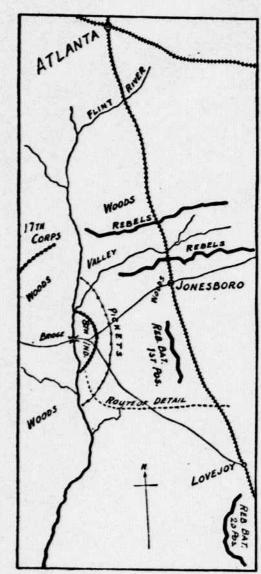
Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures the regiment the next day. Our horses in the Great National Struggle.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: By the middle of August, 1864, the numerous cavalry raids around Atlanta, Ga., had forced upon Hood's attention the danger to his railroad communication, and the im- when the rebels made a desperate charge portance of its protection. For this purpose he must needs draw a portion of was a disastrous failure. They fell back his troops from the defenses of Atlanta, to their works in some confusion. sending Hardee and S. D. Lee, with their forces to Jonesboro. This division of rick pushed his whole division forward, large cavalry force to operate against our miles, then went into camp, strongly barcicommunications. Gen. Sherman thought cading, as a protection against any sudthis the time for him to execute another of | den onslaught. his famous flank movements, which would

hattle in the open field. and all incumbrance of any kind to the movement was made, which resulted in the downfall of Atlanta. The Twentieth the Fourth Corps forming on the right, Garrard's Second Cavalry Division occupying the abandoned works, that the enemy might not too soon discover the movement. Then the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps made a wide circuit, passright of the Fourteenth Corps. By the movement Gen. Sherman had, without the knowledge of Hood, changed his battlethat the Yankees had abandoned their works, and, not being able to account for this action, at once jumped at the conclusion that Sherman had given up the siege and began a retreat. There was great rejoicing in all rebeldom when Hood sent the news flashing over the wires that "Sherman is retreating; the siege has been with the fairest of the South rolled into yet reached, to adorn and lend luster and ing of cannon could be heard toward entire army was pushing for the Atlanta road, and the rear of the army, Hood would not believe, but thought it was only a dashing raid; but as the roar of artillery continued and the firing became more rapid, joy and revelry gave place to fear and anxious concern. The end was near. The Eighth Cavalry Division (Kilpatrward on three different roads—the Red Oak. Fairburn and Jonesboro-keeping at such a distance in front that the presered. Night coming on the command bivouacked, and on the following morning, moving forward, the 8th Ind. Cav. taking the Fairburn road. When nearing the West Point Railroad the enemy was found. Here a spirited engagement took place, which finally resulted in his being driven from his position along the embankment of the railroad, and he was kept on the move until he crossed the Flint River, where another stand was made in efforts to prevent our crossing. Gen. Kilpatrick disposed of his artillery, opening upon them for a few moments and making every movement as if he intended to cross under this fire. Having accomplished his mission-finding the location of the enemy and his probable resistance at crossing Flint River-he withdrew, returning to his camp at Sandtown, the enemy following at a respectful distance, not seeming needs pass that way." desirous of another encounter that day.

Capt. Crowal, Co. C, 8th Ind. Cav., in the situation, and the "small army" in port, in a circle, on the river. We formed his front. Fearing he knew not what, as circle around them, lay there all one day noissance, found a dead rebel Lieutenant, they had learned to be surprised at nothand upon his person were papers showing determined to dislodge the Yankees, and him to have been a spy, making his way for that purpose ran into position 10 through our lines to obtain information pieces of artillery along the hill-top, about as to the number of troops at, and the defenses of Marietta, Ga.; also, the location of the Fourth Corps train, etc., and report the same to Gen. Ross, a cavalry leader.



AND 2D KY. CAV. AT FLINT RIVER.

Had he not been halted he would have learned of Gen. Sherman's movement. Early on the morning of Aug. 28 Gen. Kilpatrick again moved out with his cavalry and took the advance of the Army foot, hotly engaging the enemy finally dis-lodged them, driving them to the West bridge, which was still held. From the Atlanta Railroad, where we encountered another force of cavalry and infantry, strongly posted behind barricades. Reforming our front, with the remainder of the division in position in our rear and flanks—thus preventing the enemy from getting around us—the bugle sounded the advance, the attacking regiments, with their Spencers, made for the rebel works. Reaching the embankment of the railroad, it was found they were so posted on the opposite side that our artillery was made, they found 320 robes on the opposite side that our artillery was not been sent off, after found the post of the division in position in our rear and flanks—thus preventing the enemy from getting around us—the bugle sounded the advance, the attacking regiments, with their Spencers, made for the rebel works.

Cav. was 10 or 12 killed and 30 wounded, while on the next day, as the Seventeenth on the opposite side that our artillery was made, they found 320 robels, dead and wounded, besides those on the opposite side that our artillery was made, they found 320 robels, dead and wounded, besides those on the opposite side that our artillery was made, they found 320 robels, dead and wounded, besides those on the opposite side that our artillery was made, they found 320 robels, dead and wounded, besides those on the opposite side that our artillery was made, they found 320 robels, dead and wounded, besides those of the post of the Union. My husband, That is why ladies want the blanks. That is why ladies want the blanks. That is why ladies want the blanks. That is why ladies want the blanks are washed without wetting the way. Four generations of my family in the sent of the family dishes in two minutes. I sell from my own bouse. Each Dish-washers and dry the family the wash and the covps was in the 24th Wis. Beach Dish-washers and will buy one when shown how bouse. Each Dish-w

forced back to another line of barricades, Cutting Hood's Communications in Rear of when this was also abandoned for another, more formidable, where, with their increasing numbers, our task was becoming

more difficult. As soon as the first barricade was taken it was turned for our own protection, and none too soon, for this was scarcely done upon the two regiments, but the charge

Our infantry coming up, Gen. Kilpatforces was what Gen. Sherman wanted. soon having the enemy on the backward Gen. Wheeler was also sent off with a move, which he followed for several

On the morning of Aug. 29 we were on either cause Hood to abandon Atlanta or the move early, and, finding Jackson's cavcome out of his intrenchments and give alry, immediately engaged him, and was not long in starting them on the move; but To this end orders were issued to his to our surprise we found no infantry. corps commanders to send all surplus They, as we afterwards learned, had wagons and stock, the sick and wounded, pushed on to Flint River. It now became and all incumbrance of any kind to the necessary, if possible, to save the Red Oak rear. On the night of Aug. 25 the first Bridge over Flint River, which at this point is a deep and narrow stream, and the downfall of Atlanta. The Twentieth on account of its steep banks unfordable, corps drew back to the railroad bridge, so the Seventeenth Corps could make a crossing. A movement was made so as closing on the Fourteenth Corps; Gen. to force the rebels from, the Red Oaks road to the Jonesboro road, when Col. Jones, with his 8th Ind. Cav. and the 2d Ky. Cav., was dispatched with all haste to seize the bridge. No considerable force was met until near the bridge, where he ing through Sandtown, and took position found they had possession, with a strong on the extreme right, connecting with the guard. Quickly taking in the situation and knowing the advantage of a sudden and determined charge, Col. Jones dismounted his men and charged, driving line south of Atlanta, with the Army of the rebels from the coveted prize before the Tennessee along the West Point Rail- they were fully aware of what was up, as road, thus uncovering the front of At- they were expecting their own cavalry, in lanta and lifting the siege. Hood was greatly surprised when he became aware river at that point. Once over, we found plenty of fighting for a while, as the rebels were well posted behind barricades, and stubbornly resisted our further advance

on this road.
With the balance of the division Gen. Kilpatrick pushed on after the rebel cavalry, driving them across the river on the Jonesboro road, which had to be forded, lifted; the Yankees have been defeated; where they took position to prevent Kilvictory perches on our arms." There was great jollification at Atlanta. Trains filled brought forward and placed in position, patrick following. Our artillery was opened upon them, and Gen. Kilpatrick the city over the road Sherman had not was able to cross, when he dismounted his command and sent his horses back across caste to the occasion. All hearts were the river, and the men were soon behind light and gay, and a smile was on every barricades. Then followed an hour or two face—until, lo! what is that? The boom- of hot work, as the rebels attempted to of hot work, as the rebels attempted to force him back to the west side of the Jonesboro. When informed that Sherman's river, making several desperate charges; but all in vain. Our infantry coming up at this point, took the position of the cavalry, which pushed forward after a re-

treating foe.
After Col. Jones had crossed the Red Oak Bridge he formed his command in a semi-circle, with flanks resting on the river above and below the bridge, throwing a rick's) having dispensed with everything strong picket line some distance to his that could retard them either in rapid front, and barricaded his position. A movement or in hard fighting, broke camp Sergeant, and 20 men were then started at 6 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 25, on the hazardous mission of reaching the 1864, and moving out took its place in advance of the army (Gen. Howard), pushed Jonesboro and Lovejoy, to cut the telephone of the state of the on the hazardous mission of reaching the railroad as possible, gather what information they could, and return. Going down fall in and support the batteries. We did the east bank of Flint River, to a point so, and took the advancing enemy in the almost opposite Lovejoy, they turned east flank and poured on them a most destrucand made for the railroad, which they tive fire, which mowed them down by

> between that and Jonesboro. the point where we were located the valley retreated, and there was a calm again. was narrow, with hills rising sharply, well covered with timber. In the friendly shelter and seclusion of these woods were it was Wilcox's Brigade. Veazey asked gathered our horses. In our front, on the Stanuard for permission to charge them; east side of the river, the valley was Stannard said he could do nothing with wider, and for a distance of 600 or 700 them. Veazey said: "I can cut them all to yards, there was a gentle rise, whence pieces." "Go ahead." said Stannard, We the hills rose sharply, the tops well wooded. Back of these hills ran the railroad between Jonesboro and Lovejoy; and in about 3,060 of them and three stands of the woods lay Pat Cleburne's infantry, colors. We rushed them back under guard while at the bridge was the 8th Ind. Cav., 350 men, and one battalion of the 2d Ky. Cav., 100 men, prepared to hold that bridge, for the Seventeenth Corps "must

It did not take the rebels long to take ing from "Uncle Billy," he immediately 1.000 yards from our works, and began a fierce cannonading. As we were without artillery, there was nothing for us but to watch and wait. The enemy's position being so much higher than ours, they could not depress their guns sufficiently to get range on us, and their shots passed over our barricades, and fell among our horses, causing a stampede, leaving us nary a hoss. Finding the shells of no avail, a few rounds of grape and canister were fired, but with no better success, when the firing ceased, and for a time all was quiet.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon that a company of the 2d Ky. Cav. advanced beyond our pickets to reconnoiter. This boldness, and the stubbornness of the command, who seemed determined to hold the bridge, called for more decisive measures, and Pat Cleburne formed his division in line to charge and capture the bridge. Soon they were seen coming out of the woods in splendid shape, with on our Teddy. They are truly scandalous, guns at right-shoulder-shift. A beautiful and should be suppressed. We have paid sight they presented, as, breaking into a a good part of the rebel pensions and have trot, they came down that hill, across the valley, and upon our pickets, who, after firing a few shots, fell back to the

On came that line of gray, without firing a shot or halting a moment. After firing a few shots from their Spencers, the pickets sought its main line. Was there any chance of this little band checking that steadily-advancing column of infantry, who still carried their guns at rightshoulder, having fired only a few scat-tered shots? Every man had nerved himself to meet the shock, and with determiration to hurl that line back and keep Old Glory floating at the bridge. Having advanced to within less than

100 yards of the frail works the rebels came to a charge bayonet. What a grand sight, as that line of glittering steel advanced while above the lines floated 23 battle flags! The time had come for desperate work: the command was given to ommence firing, and was obeyed with eagerness; the way the levers of our Spencers worked was a caution to the When the column had reached to within 150 feet of the barricade, the fire they were receiving was so murderous a halt; then followed a retreat at doublemore they advanced, only to be each time

driven back.

Failing to dislodge Col. Jones by charg-Failing to dislodge Col. Jones by charging, the rebel artillery was moved further south, and upon lower ground, where they south, and upon lower ground, where they could be brought to bear upon the barricade, and opened fire with solid shot, making it too hot for us. This was not as a heavy artillery fire, moved forward on abandon it and recross the river, where

ing a culvert on the railroad, started to return; but, finding the rebel artillery in their way, were compelled to go further south, to get around the rebel line, and, mounted and moved down the west bank of Flint River to cross over and strike the Macon Railroad below Lovejoy.—L. D. FALLIS, Chicago, Ill.

GETTYSBURG. Memeries of Several Comrades-Stannard's

Brigade-The Cavalry. Comrade O. P. Blaisdell, Co. H, 16th on picket in the ravine, my post being at the point of the woods, near an old barn which was full of wounded. Our regiment stood all night, July 2. I was right in front of Cemetery Hill and Seminary Ridge, and was about half-way between the two lines of batteries. I stood through the night, and up to the last of the artillery duel, which commenced about 2 o'clock and lasted two hours; and it was an infernal din-shells screaming and bursting all around me and right over my head, and pieces flying every way. I was hugging the ground; but one piece found my leg, but did not disable me. About 4 o'clock there was a calm, and soon I 'saw Pickett's Division marching down the slope of Seminary Ridge, between my post and the old barn. They were marching steadily

as though on parade. They crossed the

ravine and commenced ascending the slope



reached at a point north of Lovejoy and hundreds. The batteries were pouring in grape and canister at the same time, and On the west side of the river opposite it soon became so hot for them that they There was a brigade of rebels in the ravine near where I stood on picket. I think started for them with a yell, and they commenced to run up the hill; but we got colors. We rushed them back under guard and got behind a stone wall, for the rebel batteries were playing into us pretty burg. We rested the Fourth of July. The morning of July 5 we started after Gen. Lee's army; overtook them at Williamsand two nights, waiting for the rebels to get across the river in safety. I say safety for the reason that the rebel army was in a bad condition; very nearly out of ammunition-for they cut up many gun carriages before reaching the river. But they got over all safe. It was a grand mistake of our leaders. I think. The war could have been ended right there if our Sherman, or either of them. We had the rebels cooped, but let them go. Our corps commander. Reynolds, was killed in the first day's fight; a fine man. I saw in The National Tribune a long while ago a comrade said there was no grape fired in land battles! I think he was a little bewildered: there was plenty at Gettysburg. I picked up one myself; saw plenty.

"I think Lee made a grand mistake when he gave the order for Pickett's charge; and I think Longstreet was right. It was a slaughter of good men whose lives were needlessly thrown away.

and served one year, lacking 18 days. made the South what it is by bringing money and vim and brains; and still they growl when a Union soldier gets 20 cents a day. You see, they want it themselves. That is what they are mad about. I have to grit my teeth, and talk back to them as I please. I told one of them I had seen too many dead rebs to be scared by one live one now; but he was no veteran of the rebellion. He was just a rebel. The most of the Southern people think their cause was just, and that they were fighting for their country. Oh, it makes me tired to hear about the blue and gray. It is all poppycock! They would go into another rebellion if they were pretty sure of success. They have their reunions and rebel flag raisings, and shout treason all over the South. In God's name, where is there another country that would permit such goings on? As Jackson said to Calhoun. they would be hung as high as Haman.

Left Home for His Country. Comrade John Ward, Co. A, 2d Tenn., writes from Welker, Tenn.: "My home is in east Tennessee. In August, '61, I left my home and all that was sacred to me, the Fourth Division, Fifth Corps—Gen. that they faltered; another volley caused my home and all that was sacred to me, went to Camp Robinson, Ky., and joined quick to the shelter of the woods! Twice the Union army. I was in several engage- being our division commanders. The old ments-was at the fight at Stone River, Iron Brigade has a fine record. But there Tenn.; at the Wildcat fight in Kentucky; were others.-ROYCE KELLEY, Hartford,

be 72 years old."

How a Woman Paid Her Debts.

PICKET SHOTS

Comrade D. S. Chapin, Co. D. 22d N. Y.,

Surtendered. From Alert Comrades Along the Who

From Rev. Miltong P. Julian, Co. D. 115th Ill., who was at one time a member of the Kansas Begislature, but now writes from Chester, Ark., the following letter is received, inclosing the affidavit that follows it. The jurat of "W. H. Ind., writing from Spearfish, S. D., evitant, writing from Spearfish, writing from Spearfish

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNES I am eternally pledged to Medal of Honor and Union troops and rebel troops. Comrade Prisoners' Bills. I shall do all I can to Cashner writes: "I see a statement as to some heroic fighting by some of the region of the writes from Tampa. Fla.: "As I have never written anything for The National Tribune, and stopping here in the city of Tampa, with nothing to do, I thought I would touch on the subject of Pickett's charge at Cemetery Hill, which, as told by most comrades, is misleading. I belonged to Col. Veazey's 16th Vt., and was on picket in the ravine, my post being at Markey I and the first victim of the civil war, in a late issue. Can the party not have made a mistake? Lather C. Ladd, of the famous know something about it; and if there was mistake? Lather C. Ladd, of the famous know something about it; and if there was anything like hard fighting from the time of Whitney. The Governor of Massa-thusetts ordered their bodies packed on late of the first victim of the civil war, in a late issue. Can the party not have made a mistake? Lather C. Ladd, of the famous know something about it; and if there was anything like hard fighting from the time of Whitney. The Governor of Massa-thusetts ordered their bodies packed on late of the civil war, in a late issue. Can the party not have made a mistake? Lather C. Ladd, of the famous know something about it; and if there was anything about it. From the course, we left Memphis until we returned. I have much weight on these and all meritary and the first victim of the civil war, in a late issue. Can the party not have made a mistake? Lather C. Ladd, of the famous know something about it; and if there was anything about it; and if there was anything about it. From the chusetts ordered their bodies packed on the struck us, there was nothing but dis-

> Dayton, Ill., March 9, 1903. Rev. Milton P. Julian, Chester, Ark. My Dear Comrade: In reference to my knowledge of the blockhouse fight, the time of our capture, Oct. 13, 1864.

The first thing that I remember seeing was the rebels as they came over the ridge near by Lanier's place: and they placed their artillery in the direction of the blockhouse, then firing a blank cartridge from one of their cannons. We and Fourth Brigades, First Division, First all shouted "Morgan has gotten a battery corps. You told him correctly—at least somewhere." The pext thing, we saw a as to the First Brigade. The 4th regiment turned in and skedaddled with all the rest. house, thinking there would be more fol- Co. B, 6th Wis., disputed your answer: lowing Gen. Morgan, as we supposed said the N. Y. brigade was never the First the flag of truce and wounded the carrier red patch. That means First Brigade. and killed the horse. And when they reported us to Gen. Hood they were ordered they now call themselves-claim honors to open fire upon us with six-paunider cannon. During this time we found that we were mistaken in it being Gen. Morgan: that it was Hood's army, with a much stronger force. This firing vanother flag of truce was sent on affect the block-house at this time. I think everything was fleft for time and then they was selent for time and then they was selent for time. And then they was selent for frince. We have the firing another flag of truce, which came in the firing another flag of truce, which came the first shifting another flag of truce, which came the first shifting another flag of truce, which came the first shifting another flag of truce, which came the first shifting another flag of truce, which came the first shifting another flag of truce was sent to the first shifting another flag of truce was sent to the flag of truce was the flag of truce was sent to the to open fire upon us with six-pounder not theirs. They never were known as the cannon. During this time we found that Iron Brigade until the First Brigade was and I were standing. When I regained other." shattered and torn to pieces; and seeing that you were hurt too, I asked you if you were hurt much, and you said yes. I couldn't positively say what did hurt you; enlistment. You see, therefore, that I am whether it was the parts of my broken a veteran from away back yonder by the gun or pieces of the shattered timber from edge of the prehistoric age. I was the the blockhouse. But I know that you were first to enlist in Orleans County, of nine "SHELLS SCREAMING AND BURSTING ALL hurt at that time. I well remember these boys who went into the Union hurt at that time. I well remember these boys who went into the Union boys that were killed in this fight, with army—four brothers of my family and five been a victim of perchasis or doi: boys that were killed in this fight, with the shells; viz, Loe, Boyd, Dixon, Parish, and Harlow and Jones was shot in the head with a musket ball. To the best of my knowledge I think there must have been more than 360 shells fired into the blockhouse, as it was so shattered by shells, and wrecked, it looked like it had been struck by lightning. The rebels continued firing until dark, and between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening we have been dangerously wounded.

tween 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening we not been dangerously wounded. the old man write to me?"
surrendered, as we could get no reinforce- "On Memorial Day our Post, 80, with seven brothers served their country. ments. We were then taken to the rebel Jo Johnson Post, 96, decorated the graves headquarters as prisoners. The next here in the morning, and in the afternoon morning we were detailed to go and re- at Northboro. The best and most impression writes from Noblesboro. In the war morning we were detailed to go and re-move the dead soldiers from the block-sive service of the day—more beautiful brothers, engaged. Not a battle was house and bury them. We buried them than all the rest—was by the W. R. C. at near by the roadside in front of the block-decoration of the Soldiers' Monument. I house. We were then placed in front of the cavalry early the next morning (after fire had been set to the blockhouse), and they not worthy of it? Would it not be a Mass. Cav. Band, and myself in the 28th Mass.; one in 4th Mass. started to prison with the promise that good lesson in loyalty to set our sons?" we would be paroled the next morning. providing that we did not try to escape, And we landed in Cahaba Prison, instead, and remained there about two weeks, and were all promised to be sent for a general exchange, and, instead, were again landed in prison at Andersonville, Ga. and were

kept there until the clese of the war. 3,300 allowances a week, and, as you say. Here we were constantly exposed to diseases such as catarrhal affections, scurvy, not filling either the yellow or yellow-dog Morton, who had command of the regiment and gangreen, caused by the exposure to the weather, and the filth and vermin, such as lice, or graybacks, that existed among the soldiers on account of the filth by which they were surrounded. The awful starvation that they suffered at diced rebels, to try to drop or reduce some these places is indescribable by any human poor old decrepit Union soldier, or his much consideration to the sufferings ento bring on disease, too numerous to men- who maladministered the Pension Bureau tion. I well remember you being sick for five years. I want Comrade Ware to woman-God bless her." while there; and the catarrhal affection, stay in charge of the bureau. I am for being one of the prevalent diseases con- him first and last." tracted while in the Andersonville Prison, which seems to be incurable for all who suffered there since they were released. This is about all I remember in regard to

well stamped upon my memory as though

say. D. W. Kime, 6th Wis., River Falls,

is right when he says there were only

three brigades in the division. We served

She Could Give No More.

Concerning an Iron Brigade. there were in the Army of the Potomac.

Comrade J. A. Irvine, Co. H, 4th U. S. Cav., writes from Terrell, Tex.: "If you have among your readers any who be-longed to the 4th U. S. Cav., between

company. There was no better cavalry regiment in the Union armies than the 4th U. S. It was brigaded most of the time

have often thought I would write up one Kidney, Bladder And Rhoumatic Dices. or two of our campaigns, or raids, but I have besitated to do so, for fear I should Hodge, Notary Public," is attached to the dently misunderstood the debate as to the make as great blunders as many of your affidavit, which is in letter form:

dently misunderstood the debate as to the correspondents have made in writing according to the war. It was not as to convert of battles raids atc. which we the first man killed, but as to the first counts of battles, raids, etc., which we man killed in an actual battle between participated in. For instance, the Smith tion of a beautiful monument to their 7th Pa. and 4th Mich. were at home on sician and scientist who has made a life long study of memories, which was dedicated June 17, 1865, Gov. Andrew delivering the oration. If the above is not correct, will not some the results of that raid would have been very different. I shall not pretend to put the fault on any man, brigade or division, because I never could find out where the blame of the complete rout and failure writes from Greenwich, N. Y.: "Some time lay. I know that Gen. Smith was quite ago Comrade I. A. Caryl, 147th N. Y... sick part of the time. He was not able to

sick part of the time. He was not able to ride his horse.
"After the 4th Cav. charged at the town not the only one by any means."

A LETTER FROM DIXIE.

Comrade James Sloan, Co. G. 1st Pa.

the force of a 12-pound cannon ball passing through the porthole near where you National Tribune that we can find each triotic American could grudge to its shat-

PRAISE FOR COMMISSIONER WARE. Comrade Thomas M. Skaggs, Co. K. 2d of 90 in 1890; and mother Iowa Cav., writes from Sturgeon, Mo.: "I only a few weeks previous." want to indorse all you say in The National Tribune of June 9, 1904, relative to Comrade Eugene F. Ware, Commissioner of Pensions. He averages about 3,000 to ing the country on pension appropriations, hunting up neighborhood gossip of prejuwidow-as did the late H. Clay Evans.

SERVED WITH GEN. OSTERHAUS. Comrade R. W. Burt writes from Peowell stamped upon my memory as though it were only yesterday, and I will be glad dom sees anything from the First Brigade, to assist you in any way possible, toward your attempt in arranging this battle in historical form, and for your own social historical form, and for your own social at first by Col. Charles R. Woods, in the historical form, and for your own social at first by Col. Charles R. Woods, in the Brigade, First Division of that Corps.

Was with the greatest Admiral who ever stood on a deck. I received from Farragular and the favorite American Admiral, that there isn't money enough to buy while I live." benefit. Hoping that you may succeed in both efforts, I am, etc.—John Moreland, I was at Helena, Ark., when Gen. Oster-haus commanded the division. I was with him in the battles of Lookout Mountain, any old war songs they may be able to Mission Ridge, Ringgold, and Resaca, furnish him. where I was severely wounded in the face, and left at the field hospital, rejoining my anon, Tex.: "I enlisted at Cumberland EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am at a command at Kenesaw Mountain. I was Ford, Ky., March 8, 1862, in Co. B, 1st loss to know how many Iron Brigades with Gen. Osterhaus on the march to the Tenn. Cav., and was mustered out with sea. If Comrade Housman was on that rank of First Sergeant, at Nashville, The command to which I belonged joined march, he will remember that I was the Tenn., April 10, 1865. My first vote was the Army of the Potomac near Frederick, Md., some time in July, 1863. We were in Southeast Virginia and were hurried toward Gettysburg, but arrived too late to Ward Gettysburg, but arrived too late to take any part in that battle, as the army Logan and the Fifteenth Army Corps,' and pension. Will some comrade send me the was moving south, crossing the Potomac at Berlin on pontoons, to Virginia again, and camping near Warrenton.

Logan and the Fincenth Kriny Corps, and pension. Will some comfade send me the many others, during the march through the carolinas, and until we were mustered out at Louisville, Ky. I settled in Peoria after Kans., writes: "It meant danger and was At the time we became attached to the the close of the war, and have been Survey- costly for one to be a Union man in my Iron Brigade it was composed of the 2d, or of Customs of the Port of Peoria for the 6th and 7th Wis., 19th Ind. and 24th past five years, by appointment of Presitucky, but enlisted Jan. 4, 1862, from Calpany, all of whom are dead, except myself, Mich. Col. Morrow commanded the First dents McKinley and Roosevelt. I should houn, Henry Co., Mo., after I had seen unless John B. Runk is yet alive, which I Brigade, First Division, First Corps. We be glad to hear more from any of the Fif- the town organize two companies for the were given the round red patch—the First teenth Corps, so bravely and gallantly led corps badge being a full moon. As to by Gen. Osterhaus and Gen. Logan. Alwhat regiments were in the Iron Brigade though I am 81 years old, I have a good ing. I served three years, three months prior to July, 1863, I have nothing to deal of grit in me yet."

DEMORALIZED RAIDERS.

1863 and 1865, I wish they would write some of their experiences during those conscience or perhaps gratification of the glad to hear from Capt. Moore. I was in curiosity of the Colonel and other complete their names and advantage or at least give the given the giv Warren and Gen. James, L. Wadsworth dresses. I am especially interested in rades. He writes: "If Col. J. K. Robin- same battle that Si and Shorty had such band for a good part of his enlistment. who remember the big excitement in the a time, around Goldsboro and Bentonville. We enlisted together at Harrisburg, Pa., picket reserve on the Jerusalem plank There is where I had to stop; never was alry and took the advance of the Army of the Cumberland. When he had made a march of some five miles we encountered the rebels, who resisted our further about 30 minutes, the Sth Ind. Cav. and shout 30 minutes, the Sth Ind. Cav. and about 30 minutes, the Sth Ind. Cav. and about 30 minutes, the Sth Ind. Cav. and shout 30 minutes, the Sth Ind. Cav. and about 30 minutes, the Sth Ind. Cav. and shout 30 minutes, the Sth Ind. Cav. and solution as a straight of the cumberland. When he had made at the straight to bear upon the barri-was discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the vest years and two months; was discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were clusted to set the partial the bardships of war. While camped at Stone of the Jerusalem plank were chums all the hardships of war. While camped at Knoxville. I suffered the target through, were discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were chums all the hardships of war. While camped at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were chums all the hardships of war. While camped at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were chums all the hardships of war. While camped at Knoxville. I suffered the they through, were chums all the hardships of war. While camped at Knoxville. I suffered the reserve on the Jerusalem plank was discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the was discharged at Knoxville. I suffered the reserve on the Jerus care of him with great labor. He was disabled by wounds. My grandfather was Sergeant. I would appreciate a letter solidated with the Regular Cavalry, and a Second Lieutenant in the War of 1812; from members of the old regiment and in July, 1865, with 18th Pa. Cav., and and turn it over to him."

with the 7th Pa. and 4th Mich. These regiments were simply superb. There were no better among the volunteer cavalry. The brigade was commanded by Col. Minty, of the 4th Mich. No better brigade commander could be found in the army.

asked what regiments constituted First flag of truce coming, and then we hurriedly filled the water tanks in the block- the 2d Berdan Sharpshooters. D. W. Kime, on to their arms. Many of the valiant troopers lost their hats, hams, tobacco, and that this was Morgan's army that was firing on us. We, thinking that Morgan Brigade, and know what I say. When the sent the flag of truce for a surrender, and not being willing to surrender, fired upon of 1863—our brigade was never the First other valuable trophies, and threw away their arms. All this is true and the boys ought to be willing to stand up like little men and confess it. It was a disgraceful affair, from beginning to end; but it was affair, from beginning to end; but it was

tered remnant the full benefit of the pension laws as they were devised and be-

National integrity."

WHO KNEW DAVID ROBERSON? Wm. F. Crawford, 610 State St., East

Comrade E. Nye Vaughan, 99th N. Y., writes from Noblesboro: "In the war Mass. Cav. Band, and myself in the 99th N. Y. Five are living; two died within past 10 years. Our father died at age of 90 in 1890; and mother at age of 87

Comrade "E. P. Mc" writes from Cave Creek, Ariz.: "I inquire through The National Tribune if any survivor of the he makes no great noise about it. He is 81st Ohio can tell me what became of Col. journals throughout the land with unspe- until some time after the battle of Corinth? cific charges of fraud, having an army of If he is yet alive, what is his profession inquisitorial secret special examiners tour-ing the country on pension appropriations, John Welch, Soldiers' Home, Tenn., writes: "I hope Congressmen will read the 82d Psalm. Not many nowadays give dured in rebel prisons. Sarah Rice Circle, of Factoryville, Pa., do not forget. Noble

Thos. Valentine, Co. H, 192d Pa.: Co. B, 13th Pa. Cav., of Post 18, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have a paper that was presented in Constantinople when the ria, Ill.: "Comrade J. A. Housman, First Franklin arrived there-the only U. S. the blockhouse fight. But this is all as Lieutenant, Co. A, consolidated 31st and ship that ever went there with that many 32d Mo., wants to know why it is he so sel- guns. I was then only 20 years old, and

Comrade Mason Wolfe writes from Leb-

to secure the address of Comrades W. H. not exceed \$50 a month." Alen and Geo. W. Campbell, of Co. C."

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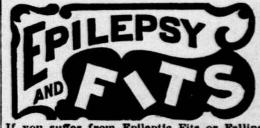
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designated 3d Prov. Cav., and as such we work over two hours a day. I favor the who went to the front and took a shot at and three days. I am for a \$12 service a wild rebel ought to have a service penpension, regardless of age. I would like sion in addition to disability pension to

Robert Hamilton, Co. H. 5th Ohio, Comrade Henry Dick, Co. B, 16th Pa. writes from Pleasant City, O.: "I would Cav., Scottsdale, Pa., appears to be like to have some of the 5th Ohio com-anxious to confess for relief of his own rades write to me-would especially be Cis' King. He beat the cymbals in the son is alive; if he or any of the comrades a hot time in. It was mighty hot there for

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